

(1)

(12) PATENT ABRIDGMENT (11) Document No. AU-B-48344/85
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE (10) Acceptance No. 579191

(54) Title
BUILT LIQUID DETERGENT

(51)* International Patent Classification(s)
C11D 001/06

(21) Application No. **48344/85** (22) Application Date : **07.10.85**

(30) Priority Data

(31) Number **8425785** (32) Date **12.10.84** (33) Country
GB UNITED KINGDOM

(43) Publication Date : **17.04.86**

(44) Publication Date of Accepted Application : **17.11.88**

(71) Applicant(s)
UNILEVER PLC

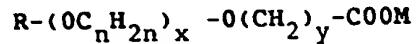
(72) Inventor(s)
JELLES VINCENT BOSKAMP

(74) Attorney or Agent
GRIFFITH HACK & CO. MELBOURNE

(56) Prior Art Documents
**555914 85423/82 C08G 65/32 C11D 1/88, 90
535577 50753/79 C11D 3/37 A61K 7/08 D06M 15/08
485161 64910/74 C11D 1/65; 1/84**

(57) Claim

1. **An aqueous built liquid detergent composition capable of suspending particulate material, which comprises from 1% to 15% by weight of a synthetic anionic detergent-active material, from 1% to 60% by weight of electrolyte, and from 0.5-10% by weight of a fatty alcohol polyalkylene oxide carboxylate salt or a mixture of such salts according to the formula:**



wherein R is an aliphatic hydrocarbon group having 8-20 carbon atoms or an aliphatic-aromatic hydrocarbon group having 4-20 carbon atoms in the aliphatic part; n is a number in the range of from 2 to 3 inclusive; x is a number in the range of from 1 to 16 inclusive; y is a number in the range of from 0 to 2 inclusive; and M is a hydrogen, alkali metal, ammonium, or a mono-, di- or triethanolammonium.

AUSTRALIA

PATENTS ACT 1962

Form 10

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

(ORIGINAL)

FOR OFFICE USE

Short Title:

Int. Cl.:

Application Number:

Lodged:

Complete Specification—Lodged:

Accepted:

Lapsed:

Published:

Priority:

Related Art:

This document contains the
amendments made under
Section 49 and is correct for
printing.

48344/85

TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT

... Name of Applicant: UNILEVER PLC,

...
...

... Address of Applicant: Unilever House, Blackfriars,
LONDON EC4. ENGLAND.

Actual Inventor:

Address for Service: CLEMENT HACK & CO.
G.P.O. Box 1285 K,
Melbourne, Vic. 3001
Australia.

Complete Specification for the invention entitled: LIQUID DETERGENT COMPOSITION.

"Aqueous detergent compositions containing fatty alcohol
polyalkylene oxide carboxylates"

The following statement is a full description of this invention, including the best method of performing it known
to me:—

AUSTRALIA
CP1F/3/85
15

~~LIQUID DETERGENT COMPOSITIONS~~
Aqueous detergent compositions containing fatty alcohol polyalkylene oxide carboxylates

The present invention relates to liquid detergent compositions and in particular to aqueous built liquid detergent compositions comprising a detergent active-based suspending system capable of suspending undissolved material.

5

Aqueous built liquid detergent compositions are well known and a vast amount of formulations have been described in the prior art. Generally such compositions 10 comprise one or more detergent-active compounds and one or more builder salts in an aqueous medium which is capable of suspending undissolved builder and/or adjuvant materials.

15 However, an important disadvantage of this type of conventional built liquid detergent is its extreme sensitivity to electrolyte level. This sensitivity results in formulation regions of physical stability and acceptable viscosity which greatly vary in magnitude and 20 position as a function of the amount of dissolved electrolyte. In particular, sufficient quantities of the more soluble builders, such as NTA, are difficult to incorporate without rendering the liquid unstable and liable to precipitation or phase separation.

25

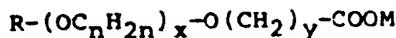
It is therefore an object of invention to provide compositions of the above type which have reduced sensitivity to electrolyte material and which tolerate larger quantities of such material without giving rise 30 to unacceptable viscosities.

It has now been found that inclusion of relatively small quantities of specific fatty alcohol polyglycolether-derived anionic surfactants, optionally replacing part of the conventional anionic surfactant, reduces the



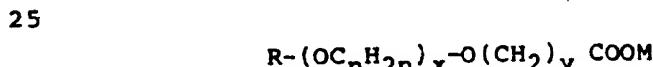
sensitivity of the rheology to electrolyte materials, in particular, to builder and simple electrolyte salts.

Accordingly, the present invention provides an aqueous
 5 built liquid detergent composition capable of suspending particulate material, which comprises a synthetic anionic detergent-active material and electrolyte salts, characterized in that it comprises from 0.5-10% by weight of a fatty alcohol polyalkylene oxide carboxylate salt or a mixture of such salts according to the
 10 formula :



15 wherein R is an aliphatic hydrocarbon group having 8-20 carbon atoms or an aliphatic-aromatic hydrocarbon group having 4-20 carbon atoms in the aliphatic part; n is a number in the range of from 2 to 3 inclusive; x is a number in the range of from 1 to 16 inclusive; y is a
 20 number in the range of from 0 to 2 inclusive; and M is a cation.

25 The alkyl polyalkylene oxide carboxylate salt of the present invention is characterized by the formula :



wherein R is an aliphatic hydrocarbon group having 8-20 carbon atoms or it may be an aliphatic-aromatic hydrocarbon group having 4-20 carbon atoms in the aliphatic part. R will normally comprise a mixture of aliphatic hydrocarbon groups of different lengths which may be straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated. Preferably R is a straight saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon
 30 group having from 1-14 carbon atoms.

35 The polyalkylene oxide portion $(OC_nH_{2n})_x$ preferably comprises only ethylene oxide units (n=2) but also

propylene oxide or mixtures of propylene oxide and ethylene oxide are suitable ($2 < n < 3$). The number of ethylene and/or propylene oxide units (x) may range from 1-16, in particular from 1-12. Preferably the 5 alkylene oxide portion comprises from 2-5 ethylene oxide units.

The carboxylate portion $((\text{CH}_2)_y\text{-COOM})$ preferably comprises no alkyl chain ($y=0$), but short alkyl chains 10 such as methylene and ethylene are also suitable. M is a cation and is selected from the group of hydrogen, sodium, potassium, ammonium, mono-, di- and triethanol ammonium, the alkali metal cations being preferred.

15 In the detergent compositions according to the present invention the fatty alcohol polyalkylene oxide carboxylate salt or a mixture of such salts is included in an amount of from 0.5-10%, optionally partly replacing the synthetic anionic detergent-active material. The 20 preferred amount depends on the rheology of the composition without the carboxylate salt compound, and the rheology which is aimed at. In general the best results are obtained when the fatty alcohol polyalkylene oxide carboxylate salt is included in an amount of from 2-5% 25 by weight, replacing about an equivalent amount of synthetic anionic detergent active material.

The invention is particularly applicable to aqueous liquid built compositions on the basis of synthetic 30 anionic detergent-active material and electrolyte salts. Suitable synthetic anionic detergent-active materials comprise the well-known anionic detergents of the alkylaryl sulphonate type, the alkyl- and alkyl-ether sulphate type, the alkane- and alkene sulphonate 35 type, etc. Numerous other examples can be found in Schwartz, Perry "Detergents and Surface-Active Agents", Vol. II, 1958.

Preferably alkylaryl sulphonates are used, in which the alkyl chain contains 10-18 carbon atoms, such as n-dodecyl benzene sulphonate, tetrapropylene benzene sulphonate, n-pentadecyl benzene sulphonate, and linear 5 $C_{12}-C_{15}$ alkylbenzene sulphonate in which the aliphatic group is obtained from cracked wax polymers, all in the form of their sodium or potassium salts.

10 The total amount of synthetic anionic detergent active materials lies within the range of 1-15% by weight, preferably 6-12% by weight of the total composition.

15 ... Although the anionic materials are the major detergent-active constituents, small amounts of other detergent-active materials can be tolerated, in particular non-ionic detergent-active materials. Nonionic detergents usually consist of a hydrophobic moiety which has been reacted with an alkylene oxide.

20 ... 20 Suitable examples are primary or secondary, straight or branched chain C_8-C_{18} alcohols condensed with 1-30 moles of alkylene oxide; mono- or dialkyl phenols with an alkyl group of 9-18 carbon atoms condensed with 1-30 25 moles of alkylene oxide; $C_{10}-C_{18}$ fatty acid mono- or dialkylol amides condensed with 1-30 moles of alkylene oxide; block copolymers of different or identical alkylene oxides and so on. Usually the alkylene oxide is ethylene oxide, but propylene oxide or a mixture of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide can also 30 be used. Further suitable examples can be found in the text book of M.Schick "Nonionic Surfactants".

35 The amount of nonionic detergent-active material which can be included in the composition ranges up to 5%, but such amounts should be less than the amount of synthetic anionic detergent active material.

The electrolytes which are used in the present invention are those which cause partial salting out of the detergent active material. In general the composition may contain from 1-60% by weight, preferably 3-50% by weight and particularly preferably 5-30% by weight of the electrolyte.

Typical examples are builder salts, such as the alkali metal ortho- and pyrophosphates, the alkali metal ammonium tripolyphosphates, such as sodium tripolyphosphate, the alkali metal citrates, alkali metal salts of nitrilo triacetate and alkali metal salts of carboxymethoxy succinate.

15 Suitable examples of electrolytes are also buffering agents, such as the alkanol amines, in particular tri-ethanol amine, alkali metal carbonates, alkali metal borates, alkali metal silicates, and so on.

20 The compositions of the invention may further contain all ingredients usually encountered in such products, such as alkali metal sulphites, for improving detergency; enzymes, either alone or in combination with enzyme stabilizers, such as polyalcohols or alkanol amines
25 with borax; fluorescers, further builders, such as zeolites; abrasives, such as calcite; soil-suspending agents; anti-redeposition agents; hydrotropes, corrosion inhibitors; foam boosters or depressors; opacifying agents; perfumes; colouring agents; bleaching agents,
30 optionally in combination with bleach precursors; fluorescers.

The products of the present invention can be prepared using conventional techniques. In this respect it has been found that it is advantageous to shear the product at the end of the production process to its maximum stable viscosity, e.g. by post-stirring or passing the

product through a desintegrator or similar high-shear exerting equipment. Further shear exerted on the product thus treated during pumping and bottling does not affect the viscosity of the product.

5

The invention will now be further illustrated by way of example, in which all percentages are by weight of the final composition.

10 Example

Compositions were prepared according to the formulations listed in Table 1, having good physical stability and clearly showing the increased tolerance to high electro-

15 lyte levels.

TABLE I.

Ingredients

(*) Akypo is the trade-name for a series of fatty alcohol polyglycoether carboxylates sold by Chem-Y, The Netherlands.

5 Akypo RLM 25 : sodium lauryl poly (2.5) ethylene oxide carboxylate

10 Akypo RLM 45 : sodium lauryl poly (4.5.) ethylene oxide carboxylate

15 Akypo RLM 100: sodium lauryl poly (10) ethylene oxide carboxylate

20 Akypo L 140 : sodium lauryl poly (14) ethylene oxide carboxylate

25 Akypo RLM 160: sodium lauryl poly (16) ethylene oxide carboxylate

30 Akypo O 60 : sodium oleyl poly (6) ethylene oxide carboxylate

35

40

45

50

55

60

65

70

75

80

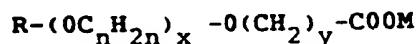
85

90

95

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. An aqueous built liquid detergent composition capable of suspending particulate material, which comprises from 1% to 15% by weight of a synthetic anionic detergent-active material, from 1% to 60% by weight of electrolyte, and from 0.5-10% by weight of a fatty alcohol polyalkylene oxide carboxylate salt or a mixture of such salts according to the formula:



wherein R is an aliphatic hydrocarbon group having 8-20 carbon atoms or an aliphatic-aromatic hydrocarbon group having 4-20 carbon atoms in the aliphatic part; n is a number in the range of from 2 to 3 inclusive; x is a number in the range of from 1 to 16 inclusive; y is a number in the range of from 0 to 2 inclusive; and M is a hydrogen, alkali metal, ammonium, or a mono-, di- or triethanolammonium.

2. A composition according to claim 1 wherein R is a straight saturated hydrocarbon group having from 1 to 14 carbon atoms.

3. A composition according to claim 1 or 2 wherein n=2.

4. A composition according to any one of the preceding claims wherein x is 2 to 5.

5. A composition according to any one of the preceding claims wherein y is 0.

6. A composition according to any one of the preceding claims wherein M is an alkali metal ion.



7. A composition according to any one of the preceding claims which comprises of from 2 to 5% by weight of the fatty alcohol polyalkylene oxide carboxylate salt.

8. A composition according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the total amount of synthetic anionic detergent-active materials lies within the range of from 6 to 12% by weight.

9. A composition according to any one of the preceding claims which further comprises up to 5% by weight of a nonionic detergent-active material, the amount of nonionic detergent-active material being less than the amount of synthetic anionic detergent-active materials.

10. A composition according to any one of the preceding claims which comprises 5 to 30% by weight of the electrolyte.

DATED THE 21ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1988

UNILEVER PLC

By its Patent Attorneys:

GRIFFITH HACK & CO.

Fellows Institute of Patent
Attorneys of Australia.

